

WASHINGTON CRITIC
WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 2, 1887.

COLORED PHILOSOPHY.

You may not be of the color,
You may not be of the color,
Dat de higher up de frog jumps
De harder he will fall.

And de crow dat fly de swifter
Am de sooner in de cor,
And de fly dat am de meane
Gits up earliest in de morn.

De brook dat am de shoaler
Chatters most upon de way,
And de folk dat am de sillier
Ar de ones hab mo' to say.

And de rooster dat am de yonger
Am de one dat crow de mo',
And de man who is de younger
Always make de bigger bo'.

And he am not de greater man
Who totes de bigger muscle;
Nor am she de finer gal
Who war de bigger bustle.

You kin not judge de ob' man
By de measure of his waist,
An' de man who is de smarter folk
Who do de louder talkin'.

—Atlanta Constitution.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Says the New York Graphic: Governor Oliver Ames of Massachusetts, who has a rather troublesome political fight on his hands just now for reelection, was a visitor in this city last week. He is a fair looking gentleman of about 55 years of age, with a bushy pair of English looking side whiskers and the comfortable, self-possessed air that any man can assume who, like him, is worth four or five millions of dollars and is a good business that increases his assets every day. He is the son of the Massachusetts Congressman, Oakes Ames, who in the great Credit Mobilier investigation of years ago figured so extensively that the House of Representatives passed a resolution of censure upon him that drove him into private life and his friends say was the eventual cause of his death. Since his son, the Governor, has been in politics the public object which he is credited with having in view is the wiping out of that action from the records of Congress because, as he claims, it was the result of an unfair and unjust verdict given under the influence of excited public opinion. One of these days the question will be brought up in the House of Representatives, and there will be no doubt, some reminiscences startling enough for the present generation who have forgotten the story as to how statesmen became so suddenly rich in the palmy days of big contracts and big railroads building during and just after the war.

It is noticeable, says Colonel Ayres in his last Washington letter to the Kansas City Times, that whenever and wherever mistakes have been made in the selection of United States judges, the office—erroneous of judgment which, under all political systems, must always intervene to a greater or less extent with all parties to the election, and Members of the Cabinet have been swift to apply a corrective. One of the cardinal principles underlying the administration of President Cleveland is to give the country the services of the very best men within the ranks of the Democratic party, and in this regard he has carefully scrutinized, not alone the recommendations of applicants for office, but in cases of doubtful appointments he has insisted upon personal interviews in order to determine within his own mind the essentials of fitness and immediate capacity.

"It is a bad habit for a man to stimulate himself with quinine," said a prominent physician to the Philadelphia Press. "Not as bad as the morphine or chloral habits, of course, but decidedly reprehensible. Brain-workers have discovered that from three to five grains of quinine will within four hours brighten the mind up wonderfully, but it's like spurring a tired horse. The dose after while does not seem sufficient and they increase it until they are taking a feverish dose and thereby upsetting their nervous system. There are numerous preparations containing phosphorus, which have a wonderfully stimulating effect on the brain, but in time its tissue must become affected and the brain is not digestible food, abstemiousness from alcohol and occasional relaxation from work altogether will keep a man alive longer and his faculties in better trim than all the force in the world."

Speaking of the awkwardness of some actresses on the stage, John W. Norton, the well known St. Louis manager, says: "I do not think I ever saw a more awkward lady on the stage than was Mary Anderson, and yet I do not know of a woman who has been more successful, who has made and saved as much money, and who has done as much to elevate the stage. There are few women like Mary Anderson, and yet when she came here to make her debut she was extremely awkward. She played Juliet then to just \$15 cash. But there never was a woman who absorbed so rapidly, and who remembered so fully all that she saw and heard. Between that first night and the succeeding Friday night she studied Juliet, and by the Friday night she was as good as done. The result was that she presented a Juliet that one could not imagine to have been by the same woman as the first effort. Then I took her South, and as she expressed a desire to be up my Mary Norton, we put that on. She was an immense success. When we came back here I invited a select company to attend the entertainment on the night the second time she was invited for the Friday night of her debut engagement. Among them was one military gentleman, whose opinion was regarded very highly. On the Friday night I had asked him what he thought of the young lady, and his comments were very discouraging. On this night I repeated the question, and he asked me to say anything about the former opinion. In that short time Mary Anderson had lost all of her awkwardness, and though she had not yet been firmly established, I knew she had a future. She afterwards went to the Pacific Coast, and was so out in San Francisco that it was all that her friends could do to prevail upon her to continue on the stage. Her New York success was a great one, but I think her London engagement made her fame more lasting. No other actress had dared to cross the princes and dukes of England, and her success after ignoring the pretensions of the patronage of royalty, I think, placed a feather in her cap which can never be taken away. Miss Anderson, the awkward Kentucky girl of a few years ago, is now worth nearly \$1,000,000 in her own name and right, so you will see that an actress is not to be condemned for even extreme awkwardness—if she has ability. That is more money than any other actress has ever made."

"Alderman Watson Wagon."

Fresh Alderman Watson Wagon every morning and delivered in 15 minutes, prints, etc. per lb. Also cottage cheese, butter, and sweet milk, 5c per qt. Cream, 10c per pt.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The American Woman Suffrage Association continued its session at Kansas City, Mo., yesterday.

Julius Dexter was yesterday elected president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company.

The winning horses at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday were Alamo, Fellow Brock, Glenahair and Vice-Régent.

Delaware voted yesterday on the question of calling a constitutional convention. The call was defeated for want of a sufficient majority.

Hon. George H. Ruffalo died at his home, near Elkhart, Ind., Monday, aged 91 years. He had been Secretary of State and held other offices.

Two hundred and fifty union job printers, over half the whole number in the city, went on strike in Chicago yesterday for a nine-hour day.

The Spanish steamer Panama, from New York, which was ashore on the Florida coast, has arrived at Havana, having floated Sunday afternoon. All on board are well.

George Alexander, aged 57, a house-painter, of Wilmington, Del., was thrown from a scaffold yesterday, and received injuries from which he died in less than three hours.

There was a meeting of colored Republicans in New York last night. Colonel D. Grant sent a letter, which was read, in which he declared over having expressed any sympathy to colored candidates at the New York election.

Berlin dispatches received in New York yesterday state that the subscription to the \$2,500,000 Oregon Railway and Navigation trust bonds was a complete success, the entire amount offered by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin being taken at 98 1/2 and a small interest, Berlin price.

The steamer Australia arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu yesterday, but brought little additional information regarding Hawaii or the Hawaiian navy.

The schooner Nomero, from Chicago, which arrived at St. Louis yesterday, was rescued, about eight miles from Shelbyton, Alfred Stone, believed to be the only survivor of the 50 people on the propeller Nomero, lost last Saturday. He had been on the raft sixty hours when rescued. Five other men were on the raft with him, but they all perished.

James O. Bryman, one of the oldest newspaper men in the West, and who has been connected with the press of Chicago for over a third of a century, died Sunday morning at his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

Had occupied editorial positions on the Buffalo Courier, the Commercial Advertiser, the Chicago Democrat and the Baptist Standard.

The Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company struck the great Baltimore vein of coal yesterday, and yesterday, nearly eight hundred feet below the surface, the deepest shaft in Pennsylvania.

The vein is between eight and twenty feet thick, and is the best in the world. The company has spent years, and nearly one hundred thousand dollars, will not them fully the million dollar.

Two deaths from fever under suspicious circumstances occurred Monday in Sanford, Fla. The Duval County Board of Health declared that the deaths were due to typhoid fever.

Sanford. Through passengers will not be allowed to come to Jacksonville, but will be transferred to the steamer at Sanford. There were only four new cases of yellow fever reported yesterday and two deaths.

Hon. M. M. Bruce, an old-line Democrat, and popularly known as the "War Horse" of the Rhode Island Democracy, has been appointed to the bench of the District Court in Providence.

He was appointed to the bench of the District Court in Providence, vacant by the death of Judge James W. Blackford. Mr. Bruce is a native of Clinton County, N. Y.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851-52, and later was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He settled in Providence in 1853, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

ROKAL
BARKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, adulterated, and cheap imitations. Sold only in cans. **ROKAL BARKING POWDER CO.** 106 Wall St., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.
Auctioneer—Three horses will be sold in the highest sale of the District of Columbia, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887, recorded in the District of Columbia, at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as lot numbered thirty-four (34) in that part of the city of Washington, D. C., bounded on the north by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the east by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), on the south by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and on the west by the lot numbered twenty-nine (29). The lot is improved by a substantial brick dwelling.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 9, 1887,